formulated as part of a medium term perspective of achieving the goal of near-full employment in 10 years, i.e. by the year 2002. About 19.6 million additional employment opportunities, or an average of 6.5 million per year, are estimated to have been generated during the first 3 years of the 8th Five Year Plan. The average annual increase in employment opportunities is less than the average of 8.5 million per annum envisaged in the 8th Plan, primarily due to the rate of growth of the economy during this period having been less than the rate of 5.6% per annum targetted in the 8th Plan. While no target of the rate of growth of job opportunities per annum has been fixed for the remaining years of the Plan, it is expected that as the rate of growth of the economy picks up in the coming years, the employment goals of the 8th Plan are likely to be achieved.

Requirement of coal by thermal plants

1390. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 14 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 31st July, 1995 and state:

(a) what is the expected requirement and supply of coal for plant load factor of thermal plants during the year 1995-96; and

(b) how Government propose to meet the demand of coal for the thermal plants during the year 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission has assessed the demand for coal for power sector for the year 1995-96 at 184.20 million tonnes. The Central Electricity Authority has however assessed the total requirement of power Utilities at 195 million tonnes.

The Coal Companies are geared up to meet the entire demand of coal as per the demand projections made by the Planning Commission subject to the transportation constraints and payment for coal supplies. The alternative of import is also now available to meet additional requirement of coal if any. The imports of coal if any, are to be made by the power stations themselves considerting their needs and exercising their own commercial judgement.

Tripartite Committees on Labour

1391. SHRI SHIV CHARAN SINGH:
SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up Tripartite Industrial Committees to go into the impact of the New Industrial Policy on labour;

(b) whether any revival plan has been formulated on the basis of deliberations of the Committees;

(c) if so, the detaisl for revival and rehabilitation plan of 14 sick PSUs indicating the allocations made therefor in addition to Rs. 2,005 crore scheme to revive the NTC;

(d) what further improvement in the industrial relations situation envisaged by Government since the announcement of New Industrial Policy; and

(e) the names of PSUs which have made settlement for the revision of wages and dearness allowance so far and benefits of interim relief given during 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(b) Revival proposals of sick CPSUs are formulated by the concerned administrative Ministries in consultation with Financial Institutions, State Governments and other agencies including the Tripartite Committees/ Trade Unions.

(c) The revival proposals of sick CPSUs are placed before the Group of Ministers for deciding the stand to be taken by the Government in a proceeding